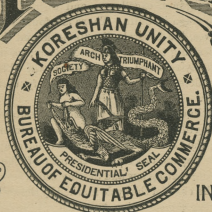


# THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK

INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.



Vol. 1. No. 16.

San Francisco, Cal., September 5, 1891.

Price, Five Cents.

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C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, - - - - - EDITOR.

## THE PATRONS OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE.

The Patrons is a consociation of assemblies organized for the purpose of sustaining the Bureau of Equitable Commerce in its determination to equalize industry and equitably distribute the products of natural and artificial activity. Commercial integrity comprises the central principle and pivot of the imminent revolution. This embraces *value for value*, in every operation and transaction of human activity. When once the system of equitable interchange is inaugurated, there will succeed the equation of wealth and the exaltation of the race to its normal standard of life. The first step towards the establishment of an active and permanent organization will be the adoption of a constitution, which, at first, need not be very comprehensive, further than to embody the principles of equation as applied to the industrial system and the distribution of the wealth created by the performer of uses who constitutes the creator of wealth.

The Patrons ought at once to institute their own government inaugurating their own national polity, conforming in their present relations, to the existing political system and to the laws now in force. It is not the purpose of the Bureau, to in any way, come into collision with the laws of the country. It is, however, the purpose of the Bureau system to create a government which when organically powerful, by the simple voice of popular favor will vote the present form of government and the present system of robbing the masses, out of existence. One of the first practical moves to be made by the Patrons of Equitable Commerce is to in-

stitute an industrial school system which will give employment to young and old, while at the same time it cultures those employed in every department of social as well as business relations and activity.

## Principles of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce.

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Second, Equal rights for men and women socially and politically.

Third, Direct interchange of the products of industry without the intervention of middle-men.

Fourth, the creations of labor and nature, as supply, shall go to meet the natural requirements of the masses, as demand.

There shall be no glutted markets in consequence of exorbitant railroad freights and commercial avarice. A surplus of food and fruits in the markets shall be emptied into clamoring stomachs, rather than dumped into the Bay, that prices may be sustained and the starving people prevented from procuring cheap rations. The Bureau will establish industrial schools, as the true means of economical, mental and physical culture, and will institute various branches of industry to include every conceivable product of use. The Patrons of Equitable Commerce, will be entitled to an equitable share of the wealth (not solely the profits on the business) but the wealth created through the economy of the co-operation.

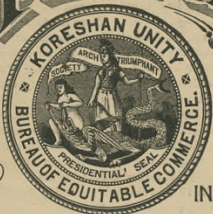
The plumbline of commercial intercourse is *value for value* without deviation. The commercial perpendicular must govern every transaction and this will insure the commercial level to comprise the basis or foundation of economical relation. The process is simple in principle and when the people begin to realize the fact that the theories of adjustment are having a practical solution they will fall into line.

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There are some painful historical recollections of the extremes to which the Papacy will go to carry out its designs, and the spirit of early persecution still adheres to the devotees of Rome. We are in complete sympathy with the laboring men of the world, but we cannot endorse, nor advocate the interests of organizations that do not scruple to ride down, mob and boycott the weak to force them against their will into the ranks of an iniquitously organized mob. It is barely possible that the Pope, knowing that his time is short, is desirous of perpetuating his memory as the instigator of the movement which reinstates the Papal supremacy, and therefore inspires a call to Rome, of the working people, with the view of using them against Italy at the breach of musketry. It would not be surprising if the Papacy contemplated some kind of an aggressive movement against the world. Such a hope is the secret spring of Jesuitical and Catholic life, and the world might as well be prepared for a bold attempt looking to its accomplishment.—*K*.

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Balmaceda, the tyrant and dictator, has been squelched, and like all such characters, when the day is lost instead of fearlessly taking his punishment; like the coward that he is—as are all tyrants—he has fled, while the thousands pressed into his unrighteous cause lie bleeding and dying on the field of battle. Another example added to history of the cur-like instincts of tyranny. We expected this man's downfall for the reason that the present is a "cold day" for tyrants and oppressors. Truth and justice are culminating, and, notwithstanding a prevailing belief to the contrary, the hour is near when wrong and infamy will receive their final death-blows and humanity will be freed from the bondage under which it has suffered by the dictum of ambitious, selfish men, for thousands of years. We have reached the close of a grand cycle when all things shall be made new. Let all autocrats, rulers and oppressors of "the hirling in his wage" take notice.

But let no one suppose that Chile will now relapse into peace, for such an one will be sorely disappointed in the outcome of the present trouble in that country. Balmaceda has been overthrown by an opposing force numbering less than half that of his own, but carrying with it more of the power of justice than did his, and this force, according to its developed

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How do we know that peace will not be restored in Chile? Not on the strength of cable dispatches, or the interviews and editorials upon the Chilean disturbance that have appeared of late in our daily papers, but on the strength of the power of unfolding and culminating law and destiny which reveal to us the fact, that with the close of the cycle marked by the entrance of the sign Aries into the Constellation Aquarius, all existing government having sprung from and been carried along by the force of human selfishness must be dissolved and dissipated in order that truth and righteousness in the earth, for which men have prayed for centuries, may march triumphantly upon the blood-soaked and desolate battle-field of human vicissitude. That book which most men fancy they have outgrown, in referring to the days in which we now live, the end of the age (which some smart translators have falsely rendered from the Greek, end of the world) says: "And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; \* \* \* for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be famines, and pestilence, and earthquakes, in divers places. All these are the beginning of sorrows. \* \* \* For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world (cycle) to this time, no, nor ever shall be. And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved." Chile, having emerged from one revolution will soon plunge into another by the operation of the same force that brought her the present one—human selfishness striving for place—and she will continue to quake and groan, now up and now down, now, temporarily, subsiding into peace and now again horrified by the roar of artillery and the clash of swords, until, heart sick and despairing, her people wasted and lessened by war, famine and pestilence, she will find relief and ultimate rest with the advent of the new age which will bring with it a regenerated humanity that will be actuated by a Divine impulse to do unto the neighbor as the neighbor should be done by.

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THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK, with this issue—notwithstanding a statement printed in that lying, disreputable mouthpiece of plutocracy, the *Chronicle*, that this paper was a “disimal failure”—is increased to twelve pages and its sheet lengthened one inch. The price to new subscribers will be henceforth \$1.00 a year. This journal will live on when an angry mob has demolished such papers as the *Chronicle* for their perfidious treachery to the people's cause. We have taken the step of increasing our size because we intend to make this the leading reform paper published on this Continent. We hold the key to the situation, which fact our contemporaries will discover later. There is no paper in the universe that has as powerful and enduring a platform to stand upon as has this one. Such an assertion may appear like braggadocio, but we know whereof we speak. We are advancing a system of social economy that has no parallel for its originality, practicability, simplicity and compass, and it is the only one of the many systems now being promulgated that can stand the test of time. All others compromise with and borrow from the old monetary system which has brought misery to the millions; they must, therefore, necessarily fail to accomplish their purpose. THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK will put Bread into the mouths of the people and that is the great desideratum reformers are after but fail to attain, notwithstanding their numerous dissertations and vociferous loquacity. The Bureaus of Equitable Commerce will extend to every city and town in this country and thence to the cities of Europe, forming, through the Clubs of Patrons of Equitable Commerce, a great industrial party, whose mouthpiece this paper will be. “Oaks from acorns grow,” is a well known aphorism, likewise, that the greatest of the world's movements have emanated from small beginnings.

It is better to commence at the bottom than at the middle of the ladder. From the latter point Nationalism sprang. It held in this city and elsewhere, for a time, over-flowing meetings with plenty of eloquent speakers, but now it does its talking on paper, and as for the practicing of what it preaches, such a fond realization has never, as yet, been attained. Koreshanity, from which commercial equation sprang with small beginnings but apprehending and applying the principle of centrality, and with a vision clear enough and policy broad enough to take in the whole human race, has steadily advanced step by step, despite the unceasing assaults of its enemies, until it has reached a point, today, from which retreat is improbable and disintegration, impossible. We will revolutionize the world theologically, scientifically and socially, which end will be accomplished—so far as our efforts are concerned—peacefully, but none the less effectively.

We have ample facilities for making this a sixteen or twenty-four page paper, which we will do when the work has developed to a point requiring such a step. That point will soon be reached. We are constantly gaining patrons and adherents to our commercial system which is enthusiastically received wherever presented as just the thing the people have been looking for. The kingdom of righteousness is coming in earth, and Koreshanity will be the agency employed to bring it here, because it applies to every-day life, economy, sobriety, honesty, wisdom and purity—irresistible economic forces when rightly marshalled. We have no use for intemperance, sensuality, monopoly, political knavery and thievery, competition, religious hypocrisy or Jesuitism, and will spare no effort to “down” every one of these accursed enemies of human progress.

We will make THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK the most fearless, the most progressive and the most powerful reform paper published in this country. Let the enemy beware, for our “plowshare” is sharpened for the furrow and our “pruning hook” ready to trim the economic tree of its hell-poisoned branches. Others may follow; WE WILL LEAD.

THE VISITORS at Troves to view the “holy coat” are reported to be on the decrease; so, then, must also be the cash receipts, which state of affairs in turn has, doubtless, caused a decrease in sacerdotal hopes of making a tremendous haul.

OUR PRESENT Minister to Chile will probably be set down in the history of American diplomacy as the Irish ass. If it is necessary for Blaine to conciliate the Celtic representation in this country he should endeavor not to do it at the expense of our Government whose foreign, to say nothing of its domestic policy, has frequently been decidedly reprehensible.

WE WOULD like to state to the workmen of this country that the Pope would like to see them all at Rome in order that they may personally express to the Pontiff their gratitude for his recent encyclical letter touching on labor topics, before death o'ertakes him, which grim visitor is now at his door. Now rush!

IT IS TO the credit of San Francisco that its citizens are about to unveil a statue to Thomas Starr King who, more than any one else, was instrumental in fomenting the Abolition sentiment in this State. Here was a brave, honest, generous, eloquent man, and one of the few preachers of his day who had the courage of his convictions.

EVERY one interested in social reform and the extirpation of competition should attend the meetings of, and become identified with, the Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce which holds its meetings regularly every Thursday evening at 106 McAllister street. You will find the meetings of this Club entertaining and instructive.

IT IS SAID that the authorities of Killis, Austria, “have forbidden the residents of a portion of that town to sleep in their dwellings, owing to the likelihood of disaster from the falling of the cliff which overhangs the houses. Boulders are constantly breaking off from the cliff, and an avalanche of rock is feared.” That's nothing! Here in America there is overhanging the people a revolutionary cliff from which pieces are constantly breaking off in the form of incipient riots necessitating the calling out of the militia and yet the masses are as unconcerned as if all were serene. Wonder which will happen first, the avalanche of rock at Killis or the avalanche of revolution in America? Better wake up and look to a remedy. Time's short.

EX-CONGRESSMAN and millionaire William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, coal king and monopolist, is about on his death-bed. The passing away of rich men, who must needs be, leave their possessions behind them, ought to make some sort of an impression upon those of their ilk who still remain, with regard to the shallowness and emptiness of human ambition for gold. Is not the triumph of right a more laudable aim to pursue, and a grander purpose for the utilization of one's energies? We think so, and we believe that this man who is about to let go his grasp on this life before fleeing to the next, in his closing hours of intense regret for the mistakes of his life, is entirely of the same opinion. A little sermonizing now and then, is relished by the wisest men.

DO YOU desire that co-operation as an industrial principle shall obtain? If so, the shortest road to take in order to accomplish that end is to become identified with the Bureau of Equitable Commerce which is a practical working enterprise looking to the realization of the Utopian dream. Of what value is a theory if the same is not practiced? If you believe in the theory of co-operation then lay hold on the application of that theory. There is no economical system extant that can solve the financial problem as simply and effectively as the Koreshan system of commercial equation. If a citizen of San Francisco or vicinity, become a patron of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce and thereby a part owner of the commercial system, thus being afforded the facilities of purchasing goods at less than current retail prices.

THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK, with this issue—notwithstanding a statement printed in that lying, disreputable mouthpiece of plutocracy, the *Chronicle*, that this paper was a “dismal failure”—is increased to twelve pages and its sheet lengthened one inch. The price to new subscribers will be henceforth \$1.00 a year. This journal will live on when an angry mob has demolished such papers as the *Chronicle* for their perfidious treachery to the people's cause. We have taken the step of increasing our size because we intend to make this the leading reform paper published on this Continent. We hold the key to the situation, which fact our contemporaries will discover later. There is no paper in the universe that has as powerful and enduring a platform to stand upon as has this one. Such an assertion may appear like braggadocio, but we know whereof we speak. We are advancing a system of social economy that has no parallel for its originality, practicality, simplicity and compass, and it is the only one of the many systems now being promulgated that can stand the test of time. All others compromise with and borrow from the old monetary system which has brought misery to the millions; they must, therefore, necessarily fail to accomplish their purpose. THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK will put bread into the mouths of the people and that is the great desideratum reformers are after but fail to attain, notwithstanding their numerous dissertations and vociferous loquacity. The Bureau of Equitable Commerce will extend to every city and town in this country and thence to the cities of Europe, forming, through the Clubs of Patrons of Equitable Commerce, a great industrial party, whose mouthpiece this paper will be. “Onks from acorns grow,” is a well known aphorism, likewise, that the greatest of the world's movements have emanated from small beginnings.

It is better to commence at the bottom than at the middle of the ladder. From the latter point Nationalism sprang. It held in this city and elsewhere, for a time, over-flowing meetings with plenty of eloquent speakers, but now it does its talking on paper, and as for the practicing of what it preaches, such a fond realization has never, as yet, been attained. Koreshanity, from which commercial equation sprang with small beginnings but apprehending and applying the principle of centrality, and with a vision clear enough and policy broad enough to take in the whole human race, has steadily advanced step by step, despite the unceasing assaults of its enemies, until it has reached a point, today, from which retreat is improbable and disintegration, impossible. We will revolutionize the world theologically, scientifically and socially, which end will be accomplished—so far as our efforts are concerned—peacefully, but none the less effectively.

We have ample facilities for making this a sixteen or twenty-four page paper, which we will do when the work has developed to a point requiring such a step. That point will soon be reached. We are constantly gaining patrons and adherents to our commercial system which is enthusiastically received wherever presented as just the thing the people have been looking for. The kingdom of righteousness is coming in earth, and Koreshanity will be the agency employed to bring it here, because it applies to every-day life, economy, sobriety, honesty, wisdom and purity—irresistible economic forces when rightly marshalled. We have no use for intemperance, sensuality, monopoly, political knavery and thievery, competition, religious hypocrisy or Jesuitism, and will spare no effort to “down” every one of these accursed enemies of human progress.

We will make THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK the most fearless, the most progressive and the most powerful reform paper published in this country. Let the enemy beware, for our “plowshare” is sharpened for the furrow and our “pruning hook” ready to trim the economic tree of its hell-poisoned branches. Others may follow; WE WILL LEAD.

THE VISITORS at Troves to view the “holy coat” are reported to be on the decrease; so, then, must also be the cash receipts, which state of affairs in turn has, doubtless, caused a decrease in sacerdotal hopes of making a tremendous haul.

OUR PRESENT Minister to Chile will probably be set down in the history of American diplomacy as the Irish ass. If it is necessary for Blaine to conciliate the Celtic representation in this country he should endeavor not to do it at the expense of our Government whose foreign, to say nothing of its domestic policy, has frequently been decidedly reprehensible.

WE WOULD like to state to the workmen of this country that the Pope would like to see them all at Rome in order that they may personally express to the Pontiff their gratitude for his recent encyclical letter touching on labor topics, before death overtakes him, which grim visitor is now at his door. Now rush!

IT IS TO the credit of San Francisco that its citizens are about to unveil a statue to Thomas Starr King who, more than any one else, was instrumental in fomenting the Abolition sentiment in this State. Here was a brave, honest, generous, eloquent man, and one of the few preachers of his day who had the courage of his convictions.

EVERY one interested in social reform and the extirpation of competition should attend the meetings of, and become identified with, the Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce which holds its meetings regularly every Thursday evening at 106 McAllister street. You will find the meetings of this Club entertaining and instructive.

IT IS SAID that the authorities of Killis, Austria, “have forbidden the residents of a portion of that town to sleep in their dwellings, owing to the likelihood of disaster from the falling of the cliff which overhangs the houses. Boulders are constantly breaking off from the cliff, and an avalanche of rock is feared.” That's nothing! Here in America there is overhanging the people a revolutionary cliff from which pieces are constantly breaking off in the form of incipient riots necessitating the calling out of the militia and yet the masses are as unconcerned as if all were serene. Wonder which will happen first, the avalanche of rock at Killis or the avalanche of revolution in America? Better wake up and look to a remedy. Time's short.

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## The Devil's Standard of Values Must Be Destroyed

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The only way out of bondage to this class is the way foreshadowed by the great Father of Communism eighteen hundred years ago, when he drove the whole tribe of money-changers and speculators out of God's temple which they then, as now, profaned. This may be done by law, or by an enlightened public sentiment which is above law. The oppression of this money oligarchy is rapidly hastening the education necessary, and the much desired end is a development of the near future. "The rod of the wicked shall not rest upon the lot of the righteous" longer.

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made possible the enslavement of black and white alike by the edict permitting usury among Englishmen. It is in time for some great high priest of Mammon in Church or State, to proclaim the saintship of Shylock. Unfortunately, for such a need, there is no tongue of men living to-day that at all compares in its persuasive utterance to that of the dead Kentuckian. Shylock's canonization must be proclaimed by one possessed of inferior powers, yet doubtless one will be found rash enough to undertake it; but, like the former attempt to immortalize injustice, it can not fail to be a fruitless endeavor. But for the fiat of the Almighty: that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins, we might, despite the terrible example of our last great civil strife, and the far more desperate and destructive one, the destruction of Jerusalem, its ante-type, hope that the sin of enslaving all laboring men by means of usury in the form of interest, taxation, profits, dividends, salaries, fees and perquisites of various kinds, might be wiped out without great bloodshed and suffering. As it is, we can only pray that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, shall, so far as may be, save men from the results of their own folly and wickedness; cut short, in righteousness the great work of cutting off the head of the monster that robs labor, and inaugurate the reign of righteousness and peace on earth and good will to men.

### The Drink Curse in France

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the issue for July 13, of *Le Petit Journal*, which is the most largely circulated of Parisian daily newspapers, its sales averaging something like 900,000 copies per day. An article in so widely circulated a journal certainly must tell the truth:

It has been said with truth that, of all the dangers menacing our agricultural population at the present day, the gravest and most difficult to fight against, is alcoholism. No one can have been a resident of a country district without being struck with the development of this scourge during the last thirty years, the deplorable effects of which are everywhere visible. The habit of saving, that was so long the strength and the glory of our tillers of the soil, is gradually disappearing. The money box of the liquor seller swallows up, sons by sons, the wages that formerly, in the form of silver pieces, were hidden away in some corner of the clothes press, to be brought out when enough was accumulated to buy a little piece of ground. The peace and harmony of families is seriously impaired. In the villages the women are reduced, like the wives of workmen in the towns, to haunt the doors of the drinkshop in order to rescue the bread of their children from the alcoholic gulf. In most of our hamlets the drunkard, who was formerly the exception, has multiplied by contagion. Once the peasant never entered the cabaret except on Sunday to jotsorly sip a few litres of wine and play a long game of cards or bowls for the week. Today, when life and when going to work, whether it is a holiday or not, the rural laborer never meets a comrade without inviting him to take a glass—a glass of brandy, be it understood. One glass means two, for it is only common civility to call for another, and if, as often happens, friends drop in, each one treats in his turn; until the man, who came in just to take a nip, goes away charged with a half pint or a pint of spirits, almost always adulterated. This guzzling of spirits (and what spirits! for the country tavern-keepers do not hesitate to sell the most frightful mixtures, for gain) is not a rare occurrence. Repeated daily, it becomes pernicious in the last extreme. When a young man begins drinking, only to do like the rest, habit soon makes it a necessity, and rapidly he becomes imbruted. The agricultural laborer is only willing to work for the sake of procuring the pleasures of mere carousals. Deprived of liquor, he is stupid and brutal; when drunk he is transformed into a savage beast. Tied to this animal, who covers her with blows and even refuses to give her food, the unhappy wife loses courage and sometimes takes to drink in her turn. So much the worse for the children! They will follow the example of their parents.

No more terrible picture was ever drawn from actual life than the above, says the *Toledo Blade*. It seems that a revolution is going on in France—a revolution which is destroying the one class of her people, who have been her stability, and the foundation stone on which she has built the magnificent structure of a mighty Nation. The agricultural class referred to above are the ones who, going to their secret hoards, poured into the lap of the Nation those millions of francs which were required not only to meet the expenses of the war with Germany until the capitulation of Paris, but then to pay the unexampled war indemnity which that country exacted as the price of peace. Great as was the rapidity with which the United States recuperated after the civil war, and paid off the larger portion of her immense war debt, it was but child's play in comparison with what France did after the Franco-Prussian war. No other country ever had a rural population who could respond to such enormous demands by pouring into the Nation's purse their accumulated savings. If the article above quoted from *Le Petit Journal* be true—and we have unfortunately, no doubt but that it is correct—the rum curse has fallen upon this industrious and saving class. From a Nation of thrifty and frugal and hardworking men, they have become drunken and debauched; working only to

obtain money wherewith to continue their potations and even starving their wives and children to do so. In place of the peasant's wife having laid up, in some snug corner, a bulky accumulation of silver coins, saved piece by piece, wherewith to purchase a bit of land and become an independent freholder, she is obliged to go and wait at the door of the village wine shop, in order to waylay her husband and obtain money for the bare necessities of life before he goes within and wastes it in drink. No longer, it seems, can the French peasants be pointed to, as an example of a people who can indulge in drinking their light native wines as freely as we drink tea and coffee, without becoming sons, and without losing their well-earned reputation for industry and frugality. From drinking wine they have gone to drinking brandy, and that of a most abominably adulterated kind. In place of being economical they are spendthrifts; in place of being industrious, they are loafers. The consequences, it is not too much to say, will prove fatal to France. With a drunken, brutal and demoralized working class from which to recruit her army, defeat will be her portion when she attempts, as she surely will, to retrieve her position as the dominant continental Nation of Western Europe, by an appeal to arms; when her passion for revenge over the humiliation suffered at the hands of Germany, and her design to reconquer Alsace and Lorraine, leads her to begin war, she will find her regiments of drunken helots no match for the iron battalions of her German foe. If the Government of France would awake to the danger which menaces not only her people but her very existence as a Nation, it would at once strike at the root of the evil, and, by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of any form of alcoholic poison, would re-incarnate the Nation, uphold her people, banish the scourge of France and pulverize the rum power.

### Society's Leeches.

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made possible the enslavement of black and white alike by the edict permitting usury among Englishmen. It is in time for some great high priest of Mammon in Church or State, to proclaim the saintship of Shylock. Unfortunately, for such a need, there is no tongue of men living to-day that at all compares in its persuasive utterance to that of the dead Kentuckian. Shylock's canonization must be proclaimed by one possessed of inferior powers, yet doubtless one will be found rash enough to undertake it; but, like the former attempt to immortalize injustice, it can not fail to be a fruitless endeavor. But for the fiat of the Almighty: that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins, we might, despite the terrible example of our last great civil strife, and the far more desperate and destructive one, the destruction of Jerusalem, its ante-type, hope that the sin of enslaving all laboring men by means of usury in the form of interest, taxation, profits, dividends, salaries, fees and perquisites of various kinds, might be wiped out without great bloodshed and suffering. As it is, we can only pray that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, shall, so far as may be, save men from the results of their own folly and wickedness; cut short, in righteousness the great work of cutting off the head of the monster that robs labor, and inaugurate the reign of righteousness and peace on earth and good will to men.

### The Drink Curse in France

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the issue for July 13, of *Le Petit Journal*, which is the most largely circulated of Parisian daily newspapers, its sales averaging something like 900,000 copies per day. An article in so widely circulated a journal certainly must tell the truth:

It has been said with truth that, of all the dangers menacing our agricultural population at the present day, the gravest and most difficult to fight against, is alcoholism. No one can have been a resident of a country district without being struck with the development of this scourge during the last thirty years, the deplorable effects of which are everywhere visible. The habit of saving, that was so long the strength and the glory of our tillers of the soil, is gradually disappearing. The money box of the liquor seller swallows up, sons by sons, the wages that formerly, in the form of silver pieces, were hidden away in some corner of the clothes press, to be brought out when enough was accumulated to buy a little piece of ground. The peace and harmony of families is seriously impaired. In the villages the women are reduced, like the wives of workmen in the towns, to haunt the doors of the drinkshop in order to rescue the bread of their children from the alcoholic gulf. In most of our hamlets the drunkard, who was formerly the exception, has multiplied by contagion. Once the peasant never entered the cabaret except on Sunday to jealously sip a few litres of wine and play a long game of cards or bowls for the week. Today, when idle and when going to work, whether it is a holiday or not, the rural laborer never meets a comrade without inviting him to take a glass—a glass of brandy, be it understood. One glass means two, for it is only common civility to call for another, and if, as often happens, friends drop in, each one treats in turn; until the man, who came in just to take a nip, goes away charged with a half-pint or a pint of spirits, almost always adulterated. This guzzling of spirits (and what spirits! for the country tavern-keepers do not hesitate to sell the most frightful mixtures, for gain) is not a rare occurrence. Repeated daily, it becomes perilous in the last extreme. When a young man begins drinking, only to do like his rest, habit soon makes it a necessity, and rapidly he becomes inebriated. The agricultural laborer is only willing to work for the sake of procuring the pleasure of new excursions. Deprived of liquor, he is stupid and brutal; when drunk he is transformed into a savage beast. Tied to this animal, who covers her with blows and even refuses to give her food, the unhappy wife loses courage and sometimes takes to drink in her turn. So much the worse for the children! They will follow the example of their parents.

No more terrible picture was ever drawn from actual life than the above, says the *Toledo Blade*. It seems that a revolution is going on in France—a revolution which is destroying the one class of her people, who have been her stability, and the foundation stone on which she has built the magnificent structure of a mighty Nation. The agricultural class referred to above are the ones who, going to their secret hoards, poured into the lap of the Nation those millions of francs which were required not only to meet the expenses of the war with Germany until the capitulation of Paris, but then to pay the unexampled war indemnity which that country exacted as the price of peace. Great as was the rapidity with which the United States recuperated after the civil war, and paid off the larger portion of her immense war debt, it was but child's play in comparison with what France did after the Franco-Prussian war. No other country ever had a rural population who could respond to such enormous demands by pouring into the Nation's purse their accumulated savings. If the article above quoted from *Le Petit Journal* be true—and we have unfortunately, no doubt but that it is correct—the rum curse has fallen upon this industrious and saving class. From a Nation of thrifty and frugal and hardworking men, they have become drunken and debauched; working only to

obtain money wherewith to continue their potatoes and even starving their wives and children to do so. In place of the peasant's wife having laid up, in some snug corner, a bulky accumulation of silver coins, saved piece by piece, wherewith to purchase a bit of land and become an independent freeholder, she is obliged to go and wait at the door of the village wine shop, in order to waylay her husband and obtain money for the bare necessities of life before he goes within and wastes it in drink. No longer, it seems, can the French peasants be pointed to, as an example of a people who can indulge in drinking their light native wines as freely as we drink tea and coffee, without becoming sot, and without losing their well-earned reputation for industry and frugality. From drinking wine they have gone to drinking brandy, and that of a most abominably adulterated kind. In place of being economical they are spendthrifts; in place of being industrious, they are loafers. The consequences, it is not too much to say, will prove fatal to France. With a drunken, brutal and demoralized working class from which to recruit her army, defeat will be her portion when she attempts, as she surely will, to retrieve her position as the dominant continental Nation of Western Europe, by an appeal to arms; when her passion for revenge over the humiliation suffered at the hands of Germany, and her design to reconquer Alsace and Lorraine, leads her to begin war, she will find her regiments of drunken helots no match for the iron battalions of her German foe. If the Government of France would awake to the danger which menaces not only her people but her very existence as a Nation, it would at once strike at the root of the evil, and, by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of any form of alcoholic poison, would re-incarnate the Nation, uphold her people, banish the scourge of France and pulverize the rum power.

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There are about 1,200 papers in the United States, pledged to the popular reform movement now going on. They are scattered all over the country, and accurately reflect the convictions and changing sentiment of millions of wealth creators.

The absolute verity of this statement cannot be successfully controverted.

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These newspapers of the people bristle with communications of sinister omen. Common men who work at the plow, forge, in mines, factories, shops and on railways write them, and they utter the fears which are now somberly brooding in the souls of millions of their fellows.

Alas, that so many of these letters speak of war and blood.

Not, mark you, as the wish of the writers that these horrors should be, but as the despairing conviction, that our country is now being borne resistlessly onward by a stream of events which makes them an inevitable finality.—*Farmer's Voice.*

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## Meeting of the Club.

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Street-car employees are agitating unions.

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## GOG AND MAGOG.

[We shall endeavor to give our readers, from week to week, as full reports, as possible, of the movements of capital and labor in their culminating conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Associated Press and United Press Association being under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the peoples to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the aforesaid news companies for most of its telegraphic dispatches, and, being itself largely in the hands of monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by them. But "murder will out"; the daily conflicts and contentions between Gog and Magog (the roof and the floor, capital and labor), all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor world manages to receive intelligence of the same. We wish it understood, however, that we are no more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and, if the conditions were reversed, organized labor would be as intolerant as capital. Our object in recording their controversies is to demonstrate to our readers the growing hopelessness of social adjustment upon a competitive basis; to substantiate the inconvertible declaration, undisputed by thinking minds, that the existing governmental systems both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanity-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrible upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

The shoemakers at Louisville, Ky. are on a strike.

The cabine-tmakers of Chicago, numbering 2,000, have struck for eight hours.

The bar-maids and waitresses of Sydney, Australia have formed a labor organization.

Forty men have struck in the shoe factory of Orrin Jones & Co., San Francisco, on account of a reduction in wages.

A strike occurred at Rogersford, Pa. among the moulders because of the employment of a non-union moulder.

A strike occurred at Livedrove, Russia, of 300 workmen. They were arrested and given each twenty-five lashes. That is the way they do in Russia.

Italian women are on a strike for 3 cents additional wages, receiving now 25 cents per day for carrying marble blocks on their heads from quarries.

New men have arrived at Peoria and Pekin yards at Peoria, Ill., to take the place of the striking switchmen. They are armed and work under the protection of guards.

3,000 carpenters employed in building the Heho Palace for the mother of the Chinese Emperor struck for higher wages, obtaining their demand after a conflict with the police and militia.

There has been another strike at Minneapolis, Minn. The spinners in the North Star wollen mills will quit work and say they will not return until they receive double pay for over time.

The freight conductors of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Lafayette, Ind., have joined the brakemen in their strike, and only passenger trains have been running of late, in consequence.

Clothing-cutters' National Trade Assembly, No. 231, has organized five new Local Assemblies during the last two weeks—two in New York and one in Baltimore, Brooklyn and Buffalo each.

Five hundred men and boys have struck at Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia for higher wages. There are contracts to be filled by the firm amounting to \$13,000,000 which fact makes the strike a troublesome one to them.

At a meeting of the Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York it was decided that no member of the Union should hereafter work under a non-union foreman in any newspaper office within the compass of the Union.

It has been stated on good authority that a number of New York bankers have raised several million dollars with the object of disrupting labor organizations and the Farmers Alliance by sending political confidence men among their ranks.

It is reported that the wrought-iron nail men of the Worcester and Staffordshire districts, London, have struck against a proposed reduction of 10 per cent in their wages. The strike affects no less than 8,000 men, and may eventually affect other trades.

The Dessau (Germany) shoemakers, tailors, seamstresses, stonemasons, painters, varnishers, brickmakers and longshoremen's unions have been dissolved, and their funds were confiscated by the police, because the members had been discussing politics in their meetings.

The compositors of the New York City Recorder struck Aug. 24 on account of the discharge of a union foreman and the employment of a non-union man in his place. The strike lasted two hours.

Peace was restored by the manager employing a union man as foreman and agreeing to give employment to none but union men hereafter.

The American Cereal Company of Akron, Ohio, a lately organized trust for the manufacture of cereal product, is said to have reduced from 40 to 30 per cent, the wages of about 100 women and girls employed in their mills: cutting finishers from 15 cts. to 12; day workers from \$1.30 to 70 cts, and proportionate reduction to other employees. Twenty-five girls left, and a general strike is expected.

The men employed in five of the factories of the American Axe and Tool trust located at Jacksonville; East Douglas, Mass; Beaver Falls, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio; Millhall, Pa., and Gowanda, N. Y.; have struck against an effort on the part of the company to discourage the growth of labor unions. These factories are the largest and most important ones in the country. The dispatch states that the company will permit the shops to rot down before allowing the unions to exist in them, and the men declare that they will leave the different towns and hunt work rather than abandon their organization.

## A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

President Mrs. Annie G. Ordway gave a reception to the members of the San Francisco Unity Friday afternoon, Aug. 28th at the parlors of the Koreshan Unity 218 and 220 Noe St. A large number were in attendance.

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But to the great moral, liberty loving, and God revering middle class of America, we do make confident appeal. They have at last awakened, and are looking about them. They know for a verity that the long impending crisis is at hand. God has struck the hour for a New Dispensation. He has set a task before the good men of this generation, which they must do or be punished with a heavy hand. Remember the awful war of the rebellion, for it was God's rod smiting a neglectful people. Now is the hour in which to toil for man under the smile of heaven. Rise up and do the will of the Father, and all shall be peace and blessing, and the coming days shall be filled with the sunlight of Christ's presence.—*Farmer's Voice.*

The advantages of association are so well known to the wealthy that they almost universally incorporate for the purpose of accomplishing any given thing in the line of great business undertakings; and they are successful to such a degree that we find much wealth concentrated in their hands. Why should not the poorer classes profit by this observation and, by intelligent association, embark in business for themselves, and thus help in the solution of the industrial problems.—*American Nonconformist.*

## GOG AND MAGOG.

[We shall endeavor to give our readers, from week to week, as full reports, as possible, of the movements of capital and labor in their culminating conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Associated Press and United Press Association being under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the peoples as to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the aforesaid news companies for most of its telegraphic dispatches, and, being itself largely in the hands of monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by them. But "murder will out"; the daily conflicts and contentions between Gog and Magog (the roof and the floor, capital and labor), all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor world manages to receive intelligence of the same. We wish it understood, however, that we are no more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and if the conditions were reversed, organized labor would be as intolerant as capital. Our object in recording their controversies is to demonstrate to our readers the growing hopelessness of social adjustment upon a competitive basis; to substantiate the ineffectiveness of declaration, undisputed by thinking minds, that the existing governmental systems both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanity-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrible upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

The shoemakers at Louisville, Ky. are on a strike.

The cabine-tmakers of Chicago, numbering 2,000, have struck for eight hours.

The bar-maids and waitresses of Sydney, Australia have formed a labor organization.

Forty men have struck in the shoe factory of Orrin Jones & Co., San Francisco, on account of a reduction in wages.

A strike occurred at Rogersford, Pa. among the moulders because of the employment of a non-union moulder.

A strike occurred at Liverdove, Russia, of 300 workmen. They were arrested and given each twenty-five lashes. That is the way they do in Russia.

Italian women are on a strike for 3 cents additional wages, receiving now 25 cents per day for carrying marble blocks on their heads from quarries.

New men have arrived at Peoria and Pekin yards at Peoria, Ill., to take the place of the striking switchmen. They are armed and work under the protection of guards.

3,000 carpenters employed in building the Heho Palace for the mother of the Chinese Emperor struck for higher wages, obtaining their demand after a conflict with the police and militia.

There has been another strike at Minneapolis, Minn. The spinners in the North Star wollen mills will quit work and say they will not return until they receive double pay for over time.

The freight conductors of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Lafayette, Ind., have joined the brakemen in their strike, and only passenger trains have been running of late, in consequence.

Clothing-cutters' National Trade Assembly, No. 231, has organized five new Local Assemblies during the last two weeks—two in New York and one in Baltimore, Brooklyn and Buffalo each.

Five hundred men and boys have struck at Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia for higher wages. There are contracts to be filled by the firm amounting to \$13,000,000 which fact makes the strike a troublesome one to them.

At a meeting of the Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York it was decided that no member of the Union should hereafter work under a non-union foreman in any newspaper office within the compass of the Union.

It has been stated on good authority that a number of New York bankers have raised several million dollars with the object of disrupting labor organizations and the Farmers Alliance by sending political confidence men among their ranks.

It is reported that the wrought-iron nail men of the Worcester and Staffordshire districts, London, have struck against a proposed reduction of 10 per cent in their wages. The strike affects no less than 8,000 men, and may eventually affect other trades.

The Dessau (Germany) shoemakers, tailors, seamstresses, stonemasons, painters, varnishers, brickmakers and longshoremen's unions have been dissolved, and their funds were confiscated by the police, because the members had been discussing politics in their meetings.

The compositors of the New York City Recorder struck Aug. 24 on account of the discharge of a union foreman and the employment of a non-union man in his place. The strike lasted two hours.

Peace was restored by the manager employing a union man as foreman and agreeing to give employment to none but union men hereafter.

The American Cereal Company of Akron, Ohio, a lately organized trust for the manufacture of cereal product, is said to have reduced from 40 to 50 per cent, the wages of about 100 women and girls employed in their mills: cutting finishers from 15 cts. to 12; day workers from \$1.30 to 70 cts, and proportionate reduction to other employees. Twenty-five girls left, and a general strike is expected.

The men employed in five of the factories of the American Axe and Tool trust located at Jacksonville; East Douglas, Mass; Beaver Falls, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio; Millhall, Pa., and Gowanda, N. Y.; have struck against an effort on the part of the company to discourage the growth of labor unions. These factories are the largest and most important ones in the country. The dispatch states that the company will permit the shops to rot down before allowing the unions to exist in them, and the men declare that they will leave the different towns and hunt work rather than abandon their organization.

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## Concerning Women.

In competing for the prize design of the Women's Building for the World's Fair, Miss Sallie Smith, a young lady architect of Birmingham, Alabama, was a leading competitor.

A series of articles on the legal status of women in that state are being contributed to the Nebraska State Journal by Mrs. Zara A. Wilson of Lincoln, Neb. who recently took the lawyer's degree.

Independent women are derisively termed mannish and yet woman's emancipation from sex slavery will never be achieved by those clinging, vine-like things who are not true representatives of their sex.

An orchestra composed entirely of women has been brought over from Vienna by Manager Aronson, of the Casino. Fraulein Materna Kranisch is the leader and there are twelve women performers. The regular musicians, who are union men, threatened to boycott the women players but no demonstration occurred and the new orchestra was received with much favor.

Law-making and the enforcement of law are the prime objects of politics. Why should women shrink from the consideration of these important political duties? The welfare of home, society, State and nation demands the careful consideration of all intelligent, moral people. What a foolish, mistaken idea that it is unbecoming in women to interest themselves in the good of those most blessed institutions!—*Mrs. Irene G. Adams.*

Dr. Lucy M. Hall says: "I cannot state exactly how many female physicians there are at present in the United States, but two years ago the estimate was placed as high as 3,000, or about one to every 33 doctors of the male sex. \* \* \*

The fees of women physicians range from \$1 to \$10 a visit; the average fee would probably be between \$2 and \$5. But sometimes the charge is \$10 or \$15 a visit. Of course women perform a great deal of service in the way of charity."

"Hotel Industry" is the name given to a girls' industrial home at Toledo, O., where sixteen young ladies board, who have positions as clerks or type-writers. They can go out in the evening, on condition that they will tell where they are going and at what time they will return. They are permitted to entertain company at any time. There is a reading-room where current literature is provided. Once a week a calisthenic class drills, and receptions and small parties make pleasant evenings.—*Woman's Column.*

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To demonstrate woman's capacity for business it is pleasing to note that Mrs. Juana Neal, of this state has been placed in charge of the women's department, established by two leading life insurance companies of New York City. Nearly all life insurance companies have ignored or discriminated against women. This movement makes them eligible to all the advantages of these companies.

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Every lawyer knows that while legal enactments are now (partially) reformed as regards the property rights of women, women constantly themselves render them of no avail by giving their property entirely into the hands of their husbands upon marriage, through ignorance, or inadvertence, or politeness. This is very wrong conduct on their part. It is absolutely essential to the preservation of the dignity and the independence of women (the history of marriage in all ages shows it, if it could not have been deducted from theoretical considerations) that they should be on a par with men as regards property and education—the two things that have, in modern times, supplanted physical force as elements of power. Hence it is the duty of a woman, no matter how much confidence she may feel in the honor and integrity of the coming husband, to preserve her property rights intact as a not inessential element of a wider than personal morality.—*The Nation.*

Speaking on the necessity of dress reform Mrs. Margaret Shaw Ingersoll, of Boston observes: "One rainy day, not long ago, I came in from a shopping trip. When I got in the house I found my skirts in a horrible condition from the wet and mud. While I was cleaning them an old school friend of mine came in. I held my skirts up for her to see, and said to her, 'I am not going to stand it any longer. I am going in for some sort of a dress reform.' My friend liked the idea, and said she would join me in anything that would not look too bad. I talked it over a good deal with others of my young lady friends. Many of them said that they would do what they could to help the plan, and would wear the garments.

We never made any formal pledge to wear the garments, nor were there any two hundred women who bound themselves to appear in the costume on the first rainy Saturday in October. We did discuss the feasibility of several of us putting on the new dress on the same day, and Saturday was fixed upon as the best day, because several of those who had expressed their willingness to wear the short dresses were school teachers in some of the worst hoodlum districts in the city, and they wished to make their first appearance on some day when their schools were not in session. This dress will, of course, be especially adapted for rainy weather, but I hope it will make itself enough of a favorite to be worn in all kinds. In the winter, instead of gaining warmth by putting on a lot of extra underwear, as is the fashion now, we shall get the extra warmth by putting on thicker outer garments.

The feet covering will be the most expensive part of the new dress, because it is there the modesty, or mock modesty, shows itself most. I prefer the boots made like the riding boot. In the making of these dresses we shall put a good deal of time and thought into the question of beauty. It is in this direction that most of the older dress reforms have failed, and we realize its importance."

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To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizens and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation.—20 Wall. 657, U. S. SUPREME COURT

Father, did you hear the text to-day? It's gay and queer. Says that a rich man cannot enter the kingdom o' heaven. It's queer, awful queer.—"What are you mutterin' about, laddie? What's queer?—I have been weein' things up and it seems to me a gay queer thing that if a rich man canna get to heaven he can get the best seat in the kirk.—*Progressive Age.*

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## Diversions.

"There are some unpleasant features in this business," muttered the photographer, as he surveyed a row of his patrons.—*Baltimore American*.

A father asked his boy why the Russians hated the Jews and desired to drive them out of the country. "Because they sell over-coats too dear," was the rejoinder.

"Pa" said Bobby, "look at that striped horse." And the old farmer gazed on the zebra at the circus and said, "Yes; looks ez if he'd 'scaped from some penitentiary, b'gosh!"—*Judge*.

Bjenks—I want you to come up to my house, doctor, right away. Dr. Bolus—Who's sick! Bjenks—O, Mrs. Bjenks and the baby are both ailing. I thought you might as well kill two birds with one stone.—*Somerville Journal*.

A Definition.—A little girl of seven years was asked what she learned at school. "I learn poetry," she replied. "Do you know what poetry is?" "Oh, yes," she replied quite naturally, "it is lines which end alike, but which you don't understand."—*Mosque de Fer*.

For the first time in the history of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Superior Court a woman was appointed master and referee when Mrs. Lida Bacon, a court stenographer, accepted that position in the case of George D. King and others against the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

"A woman can never keep anything to herself," said Dan-boy to his wife, who had been repeating something he didn't want known. "Oh, yes she can," said Mrs. Danboy sweetly. "I'd like to know what it is?" he growled. "Its her real and private opinion of her husband."—*Detroit Free Press*.

House Hunter at the Beach.—"I thought this was a furnished cottage. You certainly said 'furnished cottage' in your advertisement. But I don't see a stick of furniture in the house."

Real Estate Dealer—"Of course not. I furnish the cottage and you furnish the furniture."—*Boston Transcript*.

Humorist—How is our friend Marter this morning? Editor—Why, he died last night. Humorist—That's singular. Why, I visited him last night and read my column of jokes to him, and—Editor—Hold on till I telephone that to the doctor. He cannot account for the relapse that carried off Marter so suddenly.—*New York Press*.

"You look worried, Mrs. Dinwiddie." "Yes, I feel worried, Mrs. Shingiss." "What is the trouble?" "My husband has been telling me about a drug which costs \$900,000 an ounce." "Why should you worry about that?" "I am so afraid I shall contract some disease for which the doctor will prescribe that expensive drug."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*.

In a certain picture gallery not far away, a very poor daub by an amateur painter had been given place. Underneath it, one of the printed placards was hung which read: "Do not use canes or umbrellas." Some youngster, disgusted with the crude picture, had expressed his feelings by adding a sentence to the placard as follows:

"Take a ax."

*Western Rural*.

During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798 or it may be in 1803, Kilkenny was garrisoned by a troop of Hessian soldiers, who amused themselves in barracks by tying two cats together by their tails and throwing them across a clothes line to fight. The officers hearing of this cruel practice, resolved to stop it. As he entered the room one of the troopers, seizing a sword, cut the tails in two as the animals hung across the line. The two cats escaped minus their tails, through the open window, and when the officer inquired the meaning of the two bleeding tails being left in the room, he was coolly told that two cats had been fighting and had devoured each other all but the tails.—*Notes and Queries*.

Crows are commonly said to live for 100 years, and turtles are said to have even longer life, but the greatest amount of longevity is possessed by fishes. A naturalist once said that as a fish had no maturity there is nothing to prevent it from living indefinitely and growing continually. He cited, in a proof, a pike in Russia whose age is known to date back to the 15th century. In the Royal aquarium in St. Petersburg there are hundreds of fish that were put in over 150 years ago.—*Ex.*

Johnny listened with close attention while his mother told the story of Noah and his ark, and was very thoughtful for some time afterward. Then he inquired:

"Dont you think, mamma, that God took a pretty big risk when he put that rainbow in the sky?"

"Why, my dear?" asked mamma.

"Well, suppose the people had gone on being bad, mightn't He have wanted to drown 'em all again?"—*Ex.*

## THE SHADOWS.

In a bleak land and desolate,  
Beyond the earth somewhere,  
Went wandering through death's dark gate,  
A soul into the air.

And still as on and on it fled,  
A wild waste region through,  
Behind there fell the steady tread  
Of one that did pursue.

At last he paused, and looked aback:  
And then he was aware  
A hideous wretch stood in his track,  
Deformed, and cowering there.

"And who art thou," he shrieked in fright,  
"That doth my steps pursue?"  
Go; hide thy shapeless shape from sight,  
Nor thus pollute my view!"

The foul form answered him: "Always  
Along thy path I flee,  
I'm thine own actions. Night and day  
Still must I follow thee!"

—*Miss Judson Savage in Woman's Tribune*.

## "For God's Sake, Change the System."

In New York we have 200,000 outcasts. Why are they outcasts? Because they get only 40 cents a day for making shirts. Forty cents standing between a woman's chastity and vice. They can pray to God, of course, but wages are reduced, and then there are but three courses left—starvation, suicide or vice. For God sake, change the system which debauches our women. Why should there be infidels? Because you make them by the cursed system which forgets the poor and lonely.—*P. J. McGuire*.

## Something Better Than the Alliance.

Trufant, Michigan, August 21st 1891.

C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, Editor, Dear Sir:—I have received and perused the sample copy of The Plowshare and Pruning Hook kindly sent to my address. I am naturally in accord with God's grand and eternal law of progression. I want to be in the vanguard of the great army of progression, willing to search all things for the truth, and, when found, to help support and advocate it, so far as able. "Why we mix religion with our politics" is correct in principle, every word, from beginning to end; rational, spiritual and moral principles must be the basis of all just reforms. All, of course, depends on the brain and body of man. Can a rational, spiritual and moral man be built up, including the brain, from food that is in part the flesh of animals? Think not. Koreshanity ought to include the vegetarian system of food, and only that, for flesh eating corrupts the man and all the reforms of man. I believe the Bible, so-called, to be the word of man and Jesus Christ to be the son of man and believe none of the dogmas of the so-called Christian Church, but I do believe in the practice of the "Golden Rule" and the brotherhood of man, national co-operation and a moral system of finance. I would like a sample copy of *The Flaming Sword*. My religious paper is *Unity*, published in Chicago, Ills; but I want politics in religion also. Checks used as a medium of exchange are money without the function of legal tender. I will send stamps for your "Solution of the Financial Problem." I belong to the Alliance and have paid out money in the cause but if there is anything better I want to know it.

Yours truly, SHEPARD B. COWLES.

## Diversions.

"There are some unpleasant features in this business," muttered the photographer, as he surveyed a row of his patrons.—*Baltimore American.*

A father asked his boy why the Russians hated the Jews and desired to drive them out of the country. "Because they sell overcoats too dear," was the rejoinder.

"Pa" said Bobby, "look at that striped horse." And the old farmer gazed on the Zebra at the circus and said, "Yes; looks ez if he'd 'scaped from some penitentiary, b'gosh!"—*Judge.*

Bjenks—I want you to come up to my house, doctor, right away. Dr. Bolus—Who's sick! Bjenks—O, Mrs. Bjenks and the baby are both ailing. I thought you might as well kill two birds with one stone.—*Somerville Journal.*

A Definition.—A little girl of seven years was asked what she learned at school. "I learn poetry," she replied. "Do you know what poetry is?" "Oh, yes," she replied quite naturally, "it is lines which end alike, but which you don't understand."—*Musque de Fer.*

For the first time in the history of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Superior Court a woman was appointed master and referee when Mrs. Lida Bacon, a court stenographer, accepted that position in the case of George D. King and others against the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

"A woman can never keep anything to herself," said Dan-boy to his wife, who had been repeating something he didn't want known. "Oh, yes she can," said Mrs. Danboy sweetly. "I'd like to know what it is?" he growled. "It's her real and private opinion of her husband."—*Detroit Free Press.*

House Hunter at the Beach—"I thought this was a furnished cottage. You certainly said 'furnished cottage' in your advertisement. But I don't see a stick of furniture in the house."

Real Estate Dealer—"Of course not. I furnish the cottage and you furnish the furniture."—*Boston Transcript.*

Humorist—How is our friend Marter this morning? Editor—Why, he died last night. Humorist—That's singular. Why, I visited him last night and read my column of jokes to him, and—Editor—Hold on till I telephone that to the doctor. He cannot account for the relapse that carried off Marter so suddenly.—*New York Press.*

"You look worried, Mrs. Dinwiddie." "Yes, I feel worried, Mrs. Shingiss." "What is the trouble?" "My husband has been telling me about a drug which costs \$900,000 an ounce." "Why should you worry about that?" "I am so afraid I shall contract some disease for which the doctor will prescribe that expensive drug."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

In a certain picture gallery not far away, a very poor daub by an amateur painter had been given place. Underneath it, one of the printed placards was hung which read: "Do not use canes or umbrellas." Some youngster, disgusted with the crude picture, had expressed his feelings by adding a sentence to the placard as follows:

"Take a ax."

*Western Rural.*

During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798 or it may be in 1803, Kilkenny was garrisoned by a troop of Hessian soldiers, who amused themselves in barracks by tying two cats together by their tails and throwing them across a clothes line to fight. The officers hearing of this cruel practice, resolved to stop it. As he entered the room one of the troopers, seizing a sword, cut the tails in two as the animals hung across the line. The two cats escaped minus their tails, through the open window, and when the officer inquired the meaning of the two bleeding tails being left in the room, he was coolly told that two cats had been fighting and had devoured each other all but the tails.—*Notes and Queries.*

Crows are commonly said to live for 100 years, and turtles are said to have even longer life, but the greatest amount of longevity is possessed by fishes. A naturalist once said that as a fish had no maturity there is nothing to prevent it from living indefinitely and growing continually. He cited, in a proof, a pike in Russia whose age is known to date back to the 15th century. In the Royal aquarium in St. Petersburg there are hundreds of fish that were put in over 150 years ago.—*Ex.*

Johnny listened with close attention while his mother told the story of Noah and his ark, and was very thoughtful for some time afterward. Then he inquired:

"Dont you think, mamma, that God took a pretty big risk when he put that rainbow in the sky?"

"Why, my dear?" asked mamma.

"Well, suppose the people had gone on being bad, mightn't He have wanted to drown 'em all again?"—*Ex.*

## THE SHADOWS.

In a bleak land and desolate,  
Beyond the earth somewhere,  
Went wandering through death's dark gate,  
A soul into the air.

And still as on and on it fled,  
A wild waste region through,  
Behind there fell the steady tread  
Of one that did pursue.

At last he passed, and looked back;  
And then he was aware  
A hideous wretch stood in his track,  
Deformed, and cowering there.

"And who art thou," he shrieked in fright,  
"That doth my steps pursue?"  
Go; hide thy shapless shape from sight,  
Nor thus pollute my view!"

The foul form answered him: "Always  
Along thy path I flee,  
I'm thine own actions, Night and day  
Still must I follow thee!"

—*Must Judson Savage in Woman's Tribune.*

## "For God's Sake, Change the System."

In New York we have 200,000 outcasts. Why are they outcasts? Because they get only 40 cents a day for making shirts. Forty cents standing between a woman's chastity and vice. They can pray to God, of course, but wages are reduced, and then there are but three courses left—starvation, suicide or vice. For God sake, change the system which debauches our women. Why should there be infidels? Because you make them by the cursed system which forgets the poor and lonely.—*P. J. McGuire.*

## Something Better Than the Alliance.

Trufant, Michigan, August 21st 1891.

C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, Editor, Dear Sir:—I have received and perused the sample copy of The Plowshare and Pruning Hook kindly sent to my address. I am naturally in accord with God's grand and eternal law of progression. I want to be in the vanguard of the great army of progression, willing to search all things for the truth, and, when found, to help support and advocate it, so far as able. "Why we mix religion with our politics" is correct in principle, every word, from beginning to end; rational, spiritual and moral principles must be the basis of all just reforms. All, of course, depends on the brain and body of man. Can a rational, spiritual and moral man be built up, including the brain, from food that is in part the flesh of animals? Think not. Koreshanity ought to include the vegetarian system of food, and only that, for flesh eating corrupts the man and all the reforms of man. I believe the Bible, so-called, to be the word of man and Jesus Christ to be the son of man and believe none of the dogmas of the so-called Christian Church, but I do believe in the practice of the "Golden Rule" and the brotherhood of man, national co-operation and a moral system of finance. I would like a sample copy of *The Flaming Sword*. My religious paper is *Unity*, published in Chicago, Ills; but I want politics in religion also. Checks used as a medium of exchange are money without the function of legal tender, I will send stamps for your "Solution of the Financial Problem." I belong to the Alliance and have paid out money in the cause but if there is anything better I want to know it.

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# PRICE LIST

## Of the PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Of the  
Bureau Of Equitable Commerce.

212 & 214 FRONT ST.

TELEPHONE 200.

### TEAS

UNCOLORED BASKET FIRED JAPAN	
	per lb. per 5 lbs.
Choice No. 103	\$ 40 \$1.98
Choice No. 101	40 1.98
Fine No. 104	32 1.55
Superior No. 102	32 1.55
Good as Gold No. 25	18

### GUNPOWDER

	per lb.	per 5 lbs.
Harvest Prince No. 48	\$ 65	\$3.30
Harvest Prince No. 53		2.75
Very Fine No. 50	55	2.85

### OLONG

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A, 5 lbs. box only	\$3.30
Very Fine Formosa No. 43 A	2.45
Choice Formosa	per lb. 40

### ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

Prince of China No. 64	per 5 lbs. box \$2.35
Prince of China No. 67	1.65
Choice No. 29	per lb. 45
Congee No. 33	32
Fair No. 80	20
Common No. 79	17

B. F. Japan Ten in pkgs. No. 103	1/2 lb. \$ 20	39
" " " " " " " "	" " 104	39
P. F. " " " " " " " "	" " 101	19
" " " " " " " "	" " 102	15
" " " " " " " "	" " 103	30

### COFFEES

Finest Mandooling Java	" 30	ets.
Old Government Java	" 27	"
Arabian Mocha	" 37	"
Colima	" 28	"
Costa Rica	" 26	"

### SUGARS

Powdered	AT MARKET PRICES
Cube	
Granulated	Half Barrels, add 1/4
Golden C.	cent per lb.
Ex. Golden C.	
Maple	

### MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal. 55	ets.
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### CHOCOLATE

Bakers' Eagle	" 22	ets.
Vanilla	" 22	"
Ghirardelli's Eagle	" 22	"
Ghirardelli's Star	" 20	"

### COCOA

Bakers' Cocoa 1/2 lb. tins	" 21	"
Broma	" 22	"
Cocoa Shells	" 6	"
Shred Cocoanut	" 16	"

### RICE

Choice Rice 100 lb. bags	\$5.75
Choiceest 10 to 50 lb. " per lb.	6

### CORN STARCH

Duryea's	per lb. 8
Niagara	" 8
"	12 lbs. 90

### GLOSS STARCH

Niagara	6 lb. boxes	\$ 50
"	per lb.	8
Duryea's	6 lb. boxes	52

### VINEGAR

Vinegar (50 per cent Wine of Chlor)	per Gal.	\$ 15
Alta Double Bar	1/2 "	8

### SAUCES—TABLE

English L & P	Large	\$ 47
"	Small	24
Pepper Sauce	Small	8
Salad Dressing, Durkees	Large	44
Curry Powder English		13
French Mustard		6
Horse Radish	Small	8
"	Medium	12
Tomato Catsup	Medium	18
"	large	25

### BEANS

No. 1 Pva Beans	per lb. 4	ets.
No. 2 Pva Beans	" 3	"
No. 1 Lima	" 4	"

### MACARONI & VERMICELLI

Macaroni Imp.	per lb. 11
Vermicelli	" 11
Spaghett	" 11
Macaroni	per box 60
"	per lb. 7

### MEALS

Yellow Corn	per 10 lbs.	\$ 35
White Corn	per 10 lbs.	33
Boiled Oats	per sk 5	30
Oatmeal Best	per lb. 4 1/2	

### SALT

Liverpool Dairy Salt	per 50 lb. sk.	\$ 44
Fine Table Salt	per sk 5	13
"	small sk.	3

### BACON

Bacon (Smoked)	per lb. 0 to 15	ets.
Hams (Eastern)	" 13 to 14	"

### LARD

Armour's White Label	per 10 lb. pail	\$1.05
Armour's	" 5	55
Armour's	" 3	33
Other Brands equally low in price.		

### CHEESE

Eastern	per lb. 12 to 15	ets.
"	" 11 to 13	"
Young American	" 11 to 13	"
Edam	" 95	"

### PICKLES

Crosse & Blackwell's	per qt. bottle	\$ 60
Crosse & Blackwell's	" pt.	35
Mixed Pickles	per 5 gal. keg	85
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bott.	25
Gherkins	" " 25	
Chow Chow	" " 25	
Midget Small	" " 25	

### EXTRACTS

Lemon	2 oz	8	ets.
Vanilla	8	26	"
Cinnamon	8	26	"
Cloves	8	26	"
Almond	8	26	"
Strawberry	8	26	"
Raspberry	8	26	"

### CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	14	ets.
Eagle Brand	17	"
Highland Brand	15	"
Highland Evaporated Cream	15	"

### CANNED MEATS

Corned Beef	2 lbs. 20	ets.
Corned Beef	1 lb. 13	"
Lang Tongue	17	"
Deviled Ham (Cowdries)	20	"

### SALMON

Finest Columbia River	2 lb. cans	19	ets.
Finest Columbia River	" 1	11	"
Canned Lobster	" 20	"	
French Sardines	12 1/2	"	

### AMMONIA

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle	19	ets.
Ammonia	" Pt	12 1/2	"

### SOAP.

King of Soap	20 bars	\$ 95
Labatts	" 95	
White Bonax	" 90	
Queen Lily	" 1.50	
Ivory	" 1.45	
Toilet Double Bars	" 38	
Toilet Glycerine	per bar	4

Kirks Nevada	3 bars	10
Castro Palm	per bar	4
" Mechanies	"	8
SCOUTING.		
Sapello, Morgan & Son	each	\$ 8
"	5 for	23
Castro Brick	"	8
Metal Soap	"	13
Castro Window and Mirror Polish	each	15

### CRACKERS.

Albert	per pound	14
Alphal	"	12
Animals	"	12
Arrowroot	"	10
Assorted	"	14
Bananas	"	14
Bonbon	"	6
Boston	"	6
Butter	"	8
Butter Scotch	"	14
Chesse	"	10
Cocoanut Cakes	"	14
Cocoanut Cakes	"	14
Congress	"	14
Cracknel	"	6
Cracker Meal	"	6
Cream 3-lb. tins	"	45
Champagne and Orange Rusks	"	39
Povert Mixed	"	19
Egg Jumbles	"	14
Ginger Cakes	"	19
Ginger Nuts	"	11
Graham	"	9
Graham and Oaten Wafers 3-lb. tins	"	45
Graham Wafer 12, Oaten Wafer	"	12
Graham Wafer, Snowflake Sodas	"	14
Graham and Oaten Wafer, in cartons	"	19
Honey Cakes, Frosted	"	20
Ice Cream, Mixed	"	14
Jenny Lind	"	10
La Grande	"	10
Leavening	"	10
Macaroons	"	35
Medley	"	9
Milk	"	9
Monitor	"	9
Niames	"	12
Numerals	"	12
Oatmeal	"	9
Oswego	"	9
Oysters	"	8
Palace Mixed	"	8
Popular Mixed	"	7
Pie, Extra	"	8
Pie, Extra	"	8
Pilot Brand, Extra	"	5
Pretzels	"	6
Salsoda Pilot	"	6
Santa Clara	"	8
Sod Cakes	"	10
Ship Brand	"	4
Soda	"	65
Soda, Extra	"	71
Soda, 2-lb. cartons each	"	15
Soda, Extra, do	"	18
Snowflake, 3-lb. tins each	"	45
Snowflake, 5-lb. tins each	"	15
Assorted Wafer	"	14
Tan	"	10
Vanilla Bars	"	14
Wafers	"	8
Walnut	"	15
Water Biscuit (hand-made)	"	10
Wines	"	10

### BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Eggs, etc. at the lowest cash prices, according to the market.

### SYRUP.

Maple (Log Cabin)	1/2 gal. can	\$ 68
"	per qt. can	39
White Candy Drops	per gal.	40
"	1/2 gal	40
Crystal Drops	"	35

### HONEY.

Finest Los Angeles	per 2 lb. frame	30	ets.
Choice Strained	"	80	"

### COAL

Cumberland (Only used by black-smiths)	\$11.75
Wellington	9.75
New Wellington	9.75
Scotch	9.75
West Hill	9.75
Brayno	9.75
Grate	9.25
Seattle (Grout)	9.25
New Seattle	8.75
Siar	9.25
Coos Bay	7.50

From time to time we will add to this list and still further reduce the quotations already given. Articles desired, not on the above list, will be obtained for our patrons at proportionally low figures. The self-addressed postal cards of the Bureau for ordering goods will be sent to your address upon receipt of request by mail. Orders by postal service promptly filled by our Delivery Department, thus saving you a trip to our store.

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## TEAS

UNCOLORED BASKET FIRED JAPAN

Choice No. 103	per lb.	5 lbs.
Choice No. 101	40	\$1.98
Pine No. 104	40	1.98
Superior No. 102	32	1.55
Good as Gold No. 25	32	1.55

## GUNPOWDER

Harvest Prince No. 48	per lb.	5 lbs.
Harvest Prince No. 53	65	\$3.34
Very Fine No. 50	55	2.85

## OOLONG

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A, 5 lbs. box only	33.30
Very Fine Formosa No. 49 A,	2.45
Choice Formosa	per lb. 40

## ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

Prince of China No. 64	per 5 lbs. box	\$2.35
Prince of China No. 67	"	1.65
Choice No. 29	per lb.	45
Congee etc No. 33	"	32
Fair No. 80	"	20
Common No. 79	"	17

H. F. Japan Tea in pkgs. No. 103	1/2 lb. 1 lb.	\$2 20
" " " " " " " "	" " " "	15 30
P. F. " " " " " " " "	" " " "	19 38
" " " " " " " "	" " " "	15 30

## COFFEES

Finest Mandehling Java	30 cts.
Old Government Java	27 "
Arabian Mocha	37 "
Colima	28 "
Costa Rica	26 "

## SUGARS

Powdered	AT MARKET PRICES
Cube	
Granulated	Half Barrels, add 1/4
Golden C.	cent per lb.
Es. Golden C.	
Maple	

## MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal	55 cts.
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## CHOCOLATE

Bakers' Eagle	per lb.	22 cts.
Vanilla	" "	22 "
Ghirardelli Eagle	" "	22 "
Ghirardelli Star	" "	20 "

## COCOA

Bakers' Cocoa 1/2 lb. tins	21 "
Broma	22 "
Cocoa Shells	6 "
Shred Cocoa	16 "

## RICE

Choice Rice 100 lb. bags	\$5.75
Choiceest 10 to 50 lb. "	6

## CORN STARCH

Duryen's	per lb.	8
Niagara	" "	8
"	12 lbs.	90

## GLASS STARCH

Niagara	6 lb. boxes	50
"	per lb.	8
Duryen's	6 lb. boxes	52

## VINEGAR

Vinegar (50 per cent of Wine of Chider)	per Gal.	\$1.15
"	1/2 "	8

## SAUCES-TABLE

English L & P	Large	\$ 47
"	Small	24
Pepper Sauce	Small	8
Salad Dressing, Durkee	Large	44
Curry Dressing, English	13	
French Mustard	6	
Horse Radish	Small	8
"	Medium	12
Tomato Catsup	Medium	18
"	Large	25

## BEANS

No. 1 Pea Beans	per lb.	4 cts.
No. 2 Pea Beans	" "	3 "
No. 1 Lima	" "	4 "

## MACARONI &amp; VERMICELLI

Macaroni Imp.	per lb.	11
Vermicelli	" "	11
Spaghetti	" "	11
Macaroni	per box	60
"	per lb.	7

## MEALS

Yellow Corn	per 10 lbs.	\$ 33
White Corn	per 10 lbs.	35
Roll'd Oats	20	
Oatmeal Best	per lb.	4 1/2

## SALT

Liverpool Dairy Salt	per 50 lb. sk.	\$ 44
Fine Table Salt	per sk.	3
"	small sk.	3

## BACON

Bacon (Smoked)	per lb.	6 to 15 cts.
Hams (Eastern)	" "	13 to 14 "

## LARD

Armour's White Label	per 10 lb. pail	\$1.05
Armour's	" "	5 " 55 cts.
"	" "	3 " 33 "
Other Brands equally low in price.		

## CHEESE

Eastern	per lb.	12 to 15 cts.
California	" "	11 to 13 "
Young American	" "	15 "
Edam	" "	95 "

## PICKLES

Crosse & Blackwell's	per qt. bottle	\$ 60
Crosse & Blackwell's	" pt.	35
Mixed Pickles	per 5 gal. keg	8 85
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bott.	25
Gherkins	" "	25
Chow Chow	" "	25
Midget Small	" "	23

## EXTRACTS

Lemon	8 oz	8 oz	— cts.
Vanilla	8	26	—
Cinnamon	8	26	—
Cloves	8	26	—
Almond	8	26	—
Strawberry	8	26	—
Raspberry	8	26	—

## CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	2 lbs.	20 cts.
Eagle Brand	1 lb.	17 "
Highland Brand	15	15 "
Highland Evaporated Cream	15	15 "

## CANNED MEATS

Corned Beef	2 lbs.	20 cts.
Corned Beef	1 lb.	17 "
Lunch Tongue	37	
Deviled Ham (Cordwains)	20	

## SALMON

Finest Columbia River	2 lb. cans	19 cts.
Finest Columbia River	1 "	11 "
Canned Lobster	20	
French Sardines	12 1/2	

## AMMONIA

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle	19 cts.
Ammonia	" Pt	12 1/2 "

## SOAP.

King of Soap	20 bars	\$ 95
Babbitts	" "	95
White Borax	" "	90
Queen Lily	" "	1.50
Ivory	" "	1.45
Alta Double Bars	" "	38
Toilet Glycerine	per bar	4

Kirks Nevada	3 bars	10
Callustro Palm	per bar	15
" Mechanics	" "	13
SCOURING.		
Sapello, Morgan & Son	each	\$ 8
Callustro Brick	3 for	25
Metal Soap	each	12
Callustro Window and Mirror Polish	each	12

## CRACKERS.

Albert	per pound	14
Alphabet	" "	12
Animals	" "	12
Arrowroot	" "	14
Assorted	" "	10
Bananas	" "	14
Bonbon	" "	6
Boston	" "	6
Butter Scotch	" "	14
Cheese	" "	10
Cocoanut Cakes	" "	14
Cocoanut Wafer	" "	18
Cungross	" "	14
Cracknell	" "	20
Cracker Meal	" "	6
Cream 3-lb. tins	" "	45
Champagne and Orange Biscuits	" "	30
Dessert Mix	" "	30
Egg Jambos	" "	14
Ginger Cakes	" "	10
Ginger Nuts	" "	11
Graham	" "	9
Graham and Oaten Wafers 3-lb. tins	" "	45
Graham Wafer 12, Oaten Wafer	" "	12
Ginger Bread, Snowflake Soda	" "	14
Graham and Oaten Wafer, in cartons	" "	15
Honey Cakes, Frosted	" "	14
Ice Cream, Mixed	" "	20
Jenny Lind	" "	10
La Grande	" "	10
Macaroni	" "	10
Macaroons	" "	35
Melody	" "	12
Milk	" "	9
Monitor	" "	9
Nimans	" "	12
Numerals	" "	12
Oatmeal	" "	9
Oswego	" "	14
Oysters	" "	8
Palace Mixed	" "	12
Popular Mixed	" "	12
Picnic	" "	7
Picnic, Extra	" "	8
Pilgrimage	" "	12
Pilot Bread, Extra	" "	14
Saltine	" "	6
Santa Clara	" "	8
Seal Cakes	" "	10
Ship Bread	" "	4
Soda	" "	65
Soda, 2-lb. cartons each	" "	15
Soda, Extra, do	" "	15
Snowflake, 2-lb. tins each	" "	45
Snowflake cartons	" "	16
Assorted Wafer	" "	14
Ten	" "	10
Vanilla Bars	" "	14
Wafers	" "	8
Walnut	" "	15
Water Biscuit (hand-made)	" "	10
Wines	" "	10

## BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Eggs, etc. at the lowest cash prices, according to the market.

## SYRUP.

Maple (Log Cabin)	1/2 gal. can	\$ 65
"	per qt. can	39
White Candy Drips	per gal.	60
"	1/2 gal	35
Crystal Drips	" "	35

## HONEY.

Finest Los Angeles	per 2 lb. frame	30 cts.
Choice Strained	" "	80 "

## COAL

Cambridge (Only used by black-smiths)	\$11.75
Wellington	9.75
New Wellington	9.75
Seotch	9.75
West Hart	9.75
Brynmor	9.75
Grato	9.25
Seattle (Granite)	9.25
New Seattle	8.75
Star	9.25
Cross Bar	7.50

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THE SOCIETY ARCH-TRIUMPHANT of the Koreshan System meets every Tuesday at 7.30 P.M. in the parlors of the Koreshan Unity, 218 and 220 Noe Street. You are cordially invited to attend these meetings where every phase of theological, scientific and sociological thought is discussed in an original, striking and convincing manner, through the application of law by logical methods.

If you are a thinker, unshackled by prejudice and not committed to the well beaten lines of investigation, you will find the discussions undertaken in the meetings of this Society "a feast of reason and a flow of soul".

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